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mural painting, practical problems being undertaken each year. Quite a number of the Chicago public schools have been decorated by this means and in a manner entirely satisfactory. The lunch room and the lecture room in the Art Institute owe their decoration to successive classes. Numerous illustrations are given of examples of the students' work in all departments in the circular of the school for the season of 1910-1911 which is in every respect an engaging little pamphlet.

**ART IN
LOUISIANA**

Summer schools are conducted by the board of education of Louisiana in five free institutions in the State at large and at the Tulane University in New Orleans under the direction of Mr. L. J. Alleman, State Institute Conductor. The registration fee for teachers and those intending to teach in the State is \$1.50 and for other students \$4.00. The courses are from six to nine weeks in length. At the Tulane University this summer one thousand students were enrolled and there were thirty-five instructors. Prof. William Woodward directed the classes in drawing and painting; Miss Lota Troy and Miss Kate Riggs the classes in drawing and elementary manual training; Mr. Sidney Crespo those in wood and iron work, and Paul Hobens those in mechanical drawing. The work in each of these departments was very creditable. Special mention can only be made of the advanced work at this time. This consisted of figure drawing and painting. For two hours two days a week classes studied from the antique, the costumed model and the nude, making a total of twelve hours weekly, from which excellent results were obtained. An equal amount of time was allotted for the class in painting. Sufficient money was contributed by the students to employ the best models which in the life class were, as a rule, children. A competition was instituted for the best poster in color. Miss Vera Morel was the winner, a second prize going to Miss Clem Bernard.

Louisiana offers State aid to all its public high schools under certain conditions

among which is the inclusion of instruction in drawing and music with the regular courses of study. This creates active interest in art. Furthermore the Tulane Summer School offers special attractions to supervisors of art and is peculiarly well equipped for art teaching possessing, with Newcomb College, galleries of casts and paintings and studios for drawing, paintings, and the art-crafts, such as pottery, embroidery, jewelry, etc.

**MILWAUKEE'S
CITY PLAN**

Through the efforts of the Metropolitan Park Commission Milwaukee has secured a plan for the future development of the city along artistic lines. This plan, drawn by Mr. Alfred C. Clas, has been favorably passed upon by Messrs. Frederick Law Olmsted and John Nolen, as experts, and will, in all probability, be eventually followed. One of its significant features is a civic center—a convenient and effective grouping of public buildings. In the interest of this plan the Metropolitan Park Commission has published three tentative reports, the first outlining the plan as a whole, the second with reference to proposed "neighborhood centers," and the third demonstrating the utility of river parks and parkways. These have been issued at intervals of six months or more with the object of affording ample time for thoughtful consideration and discussion. They are concise, clear, and convincing.

**"THE WELL-
BEING OF
WATERLOO"**

Under the title "The Wellbeing of Waterloo" a report made by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson to the Civic Society of Waterloo, Iowa, is published in attractive pamphlet form. This report concerns itself with civic improvement possibilities, and though specific affords information generally applicable. The conditions in Waterloo, apparently, are not very different from those in other cities or towns of similar size. Mr. Robinson, as is his custom, begins with the small things and through them works up to large projects. Poles and wires, waste cans, light standards, drinking bowls, trees, parking,